

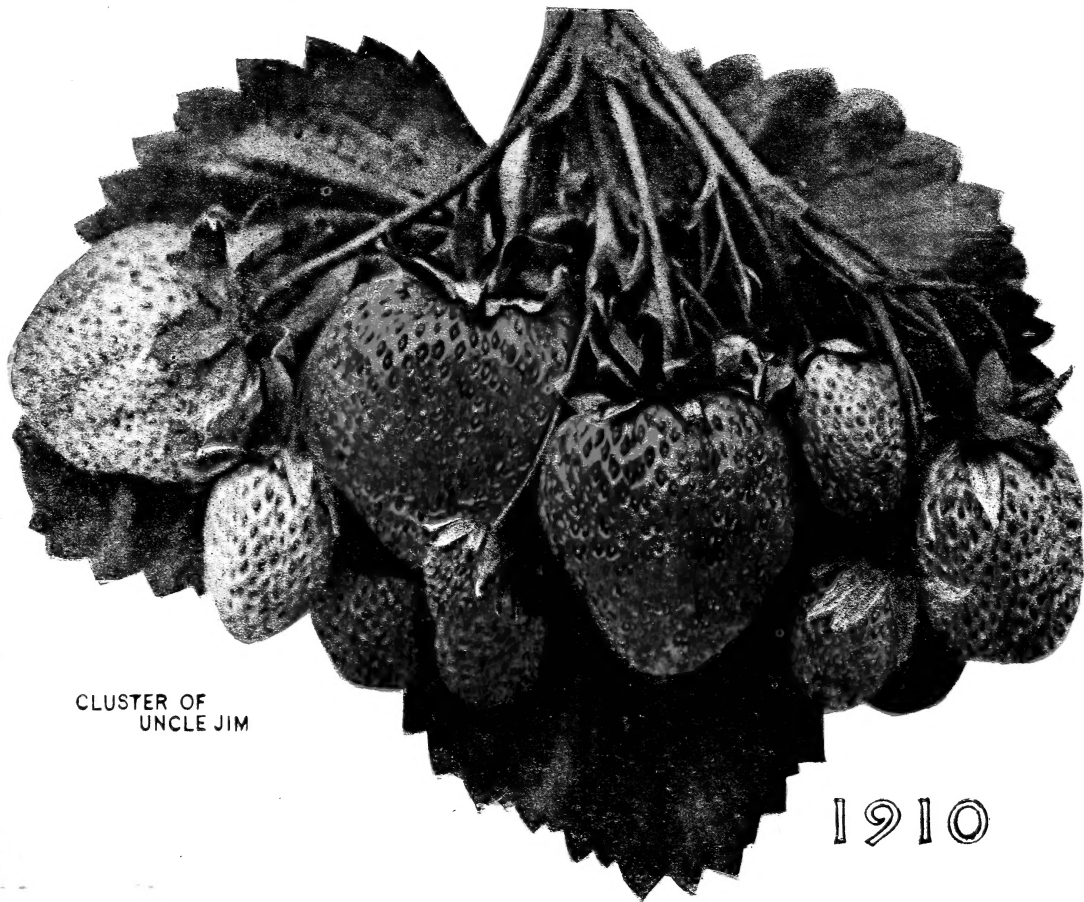
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A. R. WESTON & COMPANY

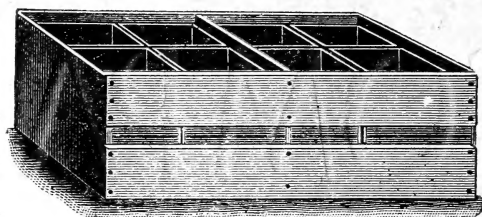


CLUSTER OF
UNCLE JIM

1910

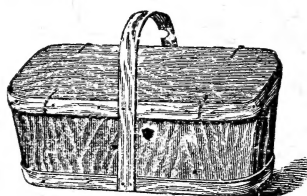
BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN

BEST GOODS—PRICES RIGHT



BERRY CRATES AND BOXES

Goods Sent In the Flat or Made Up



BASKETS

For Shipping GRAPES and PEACHES

ALL KINDS OF

Fruit and Vegetable Packages

CATALOGS MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

ADDRES

COLBY-HINKLEY COMPANY

BENTON HARBOR

-

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MICHIGAN



To Our Customers



We are glad to greet you again through this, our Eighteenth Annual Catalogue and Price List, our only salesman for 1910. We truly appreciate your patronage during all the past years, for many of you have been with us nearly every year since we first engaged in the growing of small fruit plants for commercial purposes. While some of you have bought from us only every four or five years, others have placed their orders with us every year. We have tried to treat you all in such a way that whenever you were in need of anything in our line, you would have no desire to look elsewhere for your plants, but would come back to us again, where you had always received good treatment and good, first-class plants at reasonable prices. We fully realize that a satisfied customer is the best advertisement we can possibly have, and we shall put forth our best efforts this season, as in the past, to retain your confidence and see that each one of you get your full value for every dollar sent us. We believe in treating each customer as we would like to be treated if we were at the other end of the string. We are satisfied that our success is due to giving good treatment, good goods at low prices, and we shall continue to work along this same line in the future.

Our plant farm is located in the great fruit belt of Southwestern Michigan, at Bridgman, Berrien County, on the Pere Marquette Railroad, one mile from Lake Michigan and 15 miles north of the Indiana state line, only three hours' run by rail from Chicago, where prompt transfer of plants are made to all other roads. Eastern shipments are made via Pere Marquette, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Lake Shore, and the Pennsylvania lines, without going through Chicago.

The Spring of 1909 was a most peculiar and trying one for the fruit grower as well as the nurseryman. The early Spring was cold, with an unusual amount of rain, making the ground so soggy, cold and wet that the fruit grower, as well as the farmer, labored under a great disadvantage, and it was very late in the season before many of the crops were planted. However, after June 1st, we had fine growing weather throughout the season. And at this writing we have one of the finest stands of strawberry plants that can be found in all Southern Michigan. We have also greatly increased our acreage, the most of which is new soil. This new soil will produce plants far superior in vigor and fruiting qualities, also larger in size, than those grown on old land. For all of the good growing weather we had the past season, there is a noticeable shortage in some kinds of Raspberry plants, such as Miller's Red, E. King, Cumberland and Conrath. However, if you will place your orders early, we will take good care of you. The demand for plants last season was so heavy that most nurserymen were entirely sold out by April 1st. This caused thousands of dollars worth of late orders to be returned, and a great disappointment to those who wanted the plants. Try placing your orders this season in January and February. You have much to gain and nothing to lose by so doing.

Awaiting your favors, which will receive our careful and prompt personal attention, we are

Yours for Business,

A. R. WESTON & CO.

F. L. ACKERMAN & SON, Managers.



Instructions to Purchasers

Our customers will find it much to their advantage to order early and to have their plants shipped early. Those who order early will get what they want, while late comers are frequently disappointed in finding that some varieties are sold out. Early in the season plants are dormant and will stand digging and shipping much better than after growth has started. Plants are also lighter and express charges are less. If you cannot set the plants when they arrive, heel them in; that is, plant them a few inches apart in a temporary bed; they can then be transplanted, with the earth adhering, with scarcely any damage. In this way the plants are at hand for permanent planting just when the grower wants them, and he can take advantage of every favorable circumstance. Plants heeled in early and transplanted later are much more valuable than those received late and at once planted in the permanent beds.

Our Terms Are Cash

with order, but to those who so desire, and wish to place their orders very early, one-third the amount of the order may be sent and the balance by April 1st, or before the plants are shipped. Remittance may be made by draft on Chicago or New York, Express or Post Office Money Orders, or by Registered Letter.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee all plants shipped by us to be true to name and first class in every respect, such as we would be willing to use for our planting, and also to reach you in good condition if sent by express before April 20th. However, if any of our plants should not prove true to name, upon proper proof we will cheerfully refund your money or refill the order for such varieties as prove untrue. But are not liable for further damage.

Express Shipments

This is the safest way to ship live plants, as it makes fast time with the least liability of delay. Sometimes when transferred to another company the charges seem rather high, but when the nature of the service is considered it is really the cheapest in the end.

All express companies now bill nursery stock at "General Special" rate, being a reduction of twenty per cent. from the merchandise rate.

We have only the United States Express Company; however, we find little difficulty in reaching most of our customers by this company and its connections.

Freight Shipments

We ship large amounts of stock long distances by fast freight. Nearly all the plants bought of us by nurseries and dealers all over the United States to sell again are ordered sent by freight. All such should be ordered early. Many ask, "How far can you ship by freight?" We have shipped safely as far west as the Pacific and east as the Atlantic. We send large bills by freight every year into all parts of the United States and Canada, and most go through safely, but of course delays sometimes occur and stock is injured. **As the buyer is the one benefitted by freight rates, he must take the risk.** Cane plants of all kinds generally go through safely by freight, if started early in the season.



Our Shipping Season

As we hold no plants over winter in cellars, we can not fill any orders until plants can be dug in the spring. We commence filling Southern orders generally about March 15th to April 1st. Our farm is so located and the nature of our soil is such that we can commence filling orders just as soon as the frost is out in the spring. Usually we are nearly half through filling our strawberry orders before other nurserymen in this part of the state can ship a plant. This is a point worthy of your consideration should you want your order shipped very early.

Lost Orders

Should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after sending an order, please write, giving all the particulars—when forwarded, the amount of money sent, and in what form remittance was made—and enclose a duplicate of the order, giving name and address plainly and in full. Once in a great while an order is lost; but it more frequently occurs that the person ordering fails to give the full address. Therefore, no matter how lately or how often you have written, always give name, postoffice, county and state in full, and write it plain.

Substitution

When ordering please state whether we may substitute or not in case the kinds wanted are exhausted. If order is received reasonably early, and we are out of some kind wanted, we will write you, allowing you to make the selection. But if order comes in late, with instructions to ship soon as possible, and we should be sold out of some varieties wanted, we then claim the right to substitute some kind of equal value unless order is marked "No substitution."

Testimonials

We will not publish any testimonials in this catalogue. Not because we have not got them, for we have received thousands of extra good ones during our eighteen years of experience as commercial plant growers. In fact, every nurseryman who has been in business very long can furnish lots of good testimonials; and we believe they are superfluous, and that we can fill these pages with matter which will be of greater interest to you. However, we fully appreciate words of praise from our customers. It does us good and encourages us, and it is a source of great pleasure to us to know that our plants and prices are giving such universal satisfaction all over the country. We shall put forth our best efforts this season, as in the past, to please you and to ship you as good plants as ever grew on Michigan soil.

References

Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Geo. W. Bridgman, Attorney-at-Law, Benton Harbor, Mich.; U. S. Express Agent, Postmaster, or any merchant at Bridgman, Mich., where we have lived for 28 years.

A copy of our certificate of nursery inspection will accompany every shipment.



NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED TO SET ONE ACRE.

Distance.	Plants.	Distance.	Plants.
1 by 1 foot.....	43,560	5 by 5 feet.....	1,742
2 by 1 foot.....	21,780	6 by 1 foot.....	7,260
2 by 2 feet.....	20,890	6 by 2 feet.....	3,630
3 by 1 foot.....	14,520	6 by 3 feet.....	2,420
3 by 2 feet.....	7,260	6 by 4 feet.....	1,815
3 by 3 feet.....	4,840	6 by 5 feet.....	1,452
4 by 1 foot.....	10,890	6 by 6 feet.....	1,210
4 by 2 feet.....	5,445	7 by 1 foot.....	6,222
4 by 3 feet.....	3,630	7 by 2 feet.....	3,111
4 by 4 feet.....	2,722	7 by 3 feet.....	2,074
5 by 1 foot.....	8,712	7 by 4 feet.....	1,555
5 by 2 feet.....	4,356	7 by 5 feet.....	1,244
5 by 3 feet.....	2,904	7 by 6 feet.....	1,037
5 by 4 feet.....	2,178	7 by 7 feet.....	888

Rule for determining number of plants required to plant one acre not mentioned in above table:—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided by the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants to the acre.

Culture, Instructions Etc.

Most of the small fruits of the present day are advertised by pictures, and if these were all true to name and perfectly correct they would be a great advantage to both sellers and buyers of plants, but what are the facts? Take the strawberry, for instance. It is often the case that a cut is used to represent several different varieties at different times. It still oftener happens that a cut is exaggerated out of all reason as to size. In a picture of a strawberry, the seeds are the criterion by which to judge the correctness of its dimensions. If they are larger than real strawberry seeds the cut is magnified. In many instances they are represented as large as radish seeds, and sometimes half the size of apple seeds. A cut of any variety should represent that variety and no other; and should represent it correctly. Failing in this, it is not worth the room it occupies, and furthermore it is an instrument of deception.

The half-tone cuts shown in this catalogue are from photographs and are intended to show correctly the different varieties as they grow with us here in Michigan. We are asked many times each year which is the best fertilizer for the strawberry. We have tried nearly everything, and while we have received fairly good results from bone meal, wood ashes, nitrate of soda and other commercial fertilizers, the most satisfactory results have been obtained by using liberal supplies of well rotted barnyard manure. And we feel safe in saying there is nothing better or even as good. Almost any soil that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes will be found suitable for strawberries or bush fruits. The ground for setting fruit plants should be plowed deep and harrowed till all lumps are smashed and it is loose and level. Then roll or float just before setting. We use common plank float which you can make at very little expense. We use a hand marker (home made) that marks three rows at once.

Setting Plants.—Make holes with a spade by putting in ground five or six inches and pull toward you, then take out. Hold plant in hole with hand and close hole with foot and press firmly (with feet) on both sides.

This is the general way of planting strawberry plants and we recommend this method for raspberry and blackberry plants as well. Some plow



a furrow and set cane plants in them, but unless soil is very moist there is danger of plants drying out.

Many new beginners write us each season asking what varieties of strawberries are considered the most profitable to grow for market, etc. Now, of course, much depends on the location and circumstances of which we are not familiar. When writing, give us some of the details. State what kind of soil you have, whether light sand, a sandy loam, a clay loam, or heavy clay. Is it well under-drained? Does it hold moisture well throughout the summer or dry out easily? Is it level or hilly? If you will acquaint us with some of the conditions, we will try and answer your questions intelligently. If you have a good, progressive strawberry grower in your section, get his advice as to the most profitable varieties to grow, as he should be in a position to give you valuable advice along this line.

In planning your strawberry field, care should be taken to avoid frosty locations, such as very low land near marshes or lakes, also valley where there is no chance for circulation of air, as these localities are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show very little, if any. A hard frost at blooming time often ruins the entire crop, hence the desirability of choosing a situation as much exempt as possible.

We recommend shallow cultivation as soon as plants are set or at least within a day or two. This levels the ground and holds the moisture in the ground where it will do the most good, not allowing the moisture to get away by evaporation through the pores in the ground.

Do not cultivate too close to the plants as you will disturb the roots.

Shallow cultivation should be kept up through the growing season.

Blossoms should be pinched off from all plants first season. This throws the strength into the roots and develops a strong, healthy plant that will give you a big crop of nice berries the following season. If you do not want a wide matted row (and we would not recommend matted rows for best fruit) you should cut off all runners that start up till about July 1st. There will then be plenty coming on later and your parent plant will be strong and vigorous.

When ground is frozen in the fall mulch the plants with wild hay, straw, corn fodder or most any coarse litter which you may have about the place will do. When danger of frost is over in the spring, rake off two-thirds of this mulch between the rows and leave until after fruit season is over.

Any further information will be cheerfully given on request in regard to descriptions, soil, varieties, express and freight rates, and small fruit culture in general.

Don't be afraid to ask questions. We consider it a part of our business to answer all questions to the best of our ability, and to help you in every way we can. So let the questions come. It's a good way to get acquainted.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection—No. 968

This is to Certify that I have examined the nursery stock of A. R. WESTON & CO., of Bridgman, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after July 31, 1910.

L. R. TAFT, State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.
Agricultural College, Mich., Sept. 13, 1909.

STRAWBERRIES.

Varieties marked (Per.) are perfect flowering, and those marked (Imp.) are imperfect flowering, and for best results should have two rows of some perfect flowering variety planted every third or fourth row with them.

August Luther

(Per.) This is an old time favorite for an early berry. We have watched this variety very closely during the past seven years, and believe it will give the best of satisfaction to those who want a good early berry. The plant is small and perfectly healthy, with very long roots, which enable it to withstand a long and severe drought. Like Warfield and Dunlap, it shows remarkable vitality, is a free plant maker, and should be given plenty of room. Planted four feet one way by three feet the other would be about right for best results where soil is good, and a little closer in the row if soil is poor. Commences to ripen about with Excelsior, but matures its crop long before that variety. The fruit is medium in size, roundish conical, of a beautiful dark scarlet orange in color **very firm** and of good quality. **Very productive.** Does remarkably well on a light sandy soil where most other varieties will prove almost a total failure.

Aroma

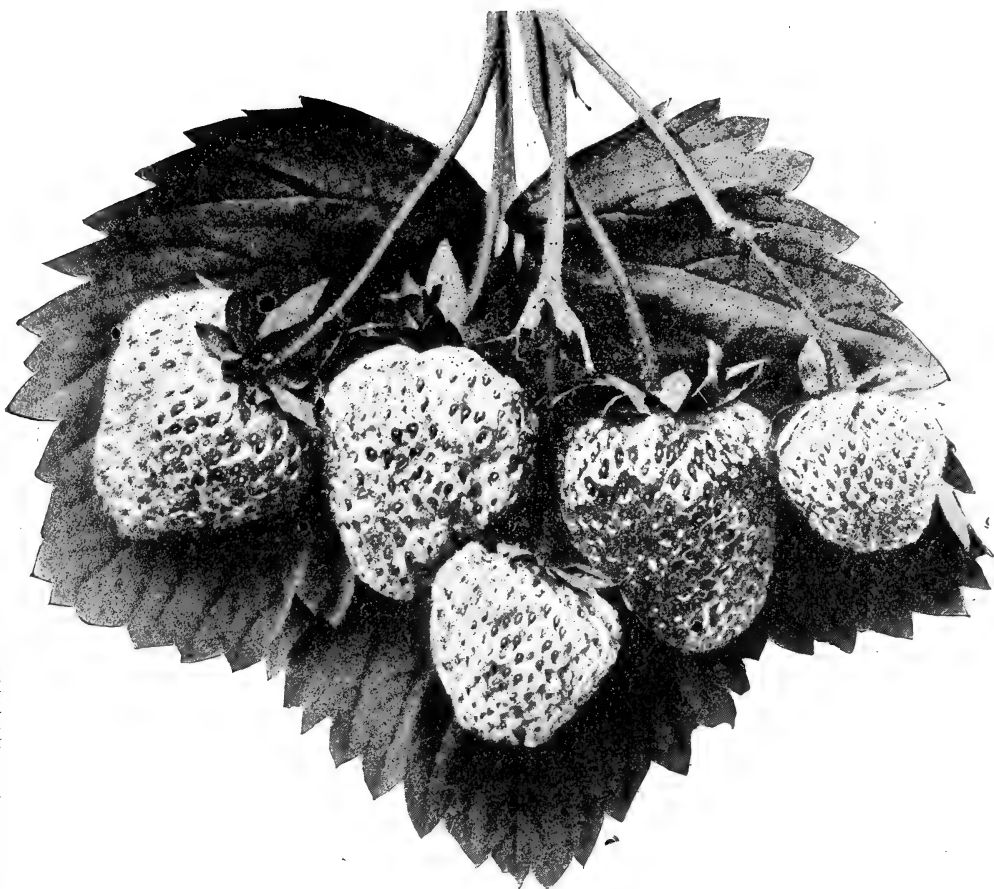
(Per.) Plants large very vigorous and perfectly healthy. Makes plants just right for a good fruiting row. The blossom is rich in pollen, a good fertilizer for Sample, Bubach and Enormous. Fruit large to very large, roundish, conical, smooth and perfect in form, of a beautiful bright glossy red in color, **very firm** and of excellent quality. Will give splendid results on any soil that will grow a good crop of corn or potatoes. It is nearly as late as Gandy, of long season. **Three times as productive** and a sure cropper every year. During the past five years the demand for plants of this variety has been very heavy and we have never been able to grow plants enough to meet this demand. Last spring we planted heavily to Aroma on new land and believe we have plants sufficient to fill all orders which may come our way this season. We consider the Aroma and Sample the two best late berries that are grown here in Michigan, and reports from many other states show their popularity is not alone confined to Michigan.

Bederwood

(Per.) This is an old reliable standard early variety. One of the very best early kinds for market or home use. It is a splendid grower, making a large number of strong runners, roots abundant, and extra long, making it one of the best for high dry soils. Fruit of good size, light red in color, reasonably firm and of good quality. **It is the most productive of all the early varieties.** Commences to ripen soon after Excelsior and August Luther, and is of long season. Owing to its earliness and great productiveness it is used here in Michigan and largely throughout the Central states as the leading early berry, a regular money maker. One you can depend on for a good full crop every year. This grand old variety stands today far ahead of any of the new early kinds which we have ever tried (and they have been many). A point worthy of your consideration. Do not fail to include the Bederwood in your orders this season.

Bisel

(Imp.) Was awarded first prize by the Marion County Horticultural Society three years in succession. The berry is large, luscious and firm; color a deep, glossy red with large calyx; ripens early and continues till late; very productive; uniform in size and shape. The plant is a vigorous, healthy grower, with long, matted roots, enabling it to withstand heat and drouth. One of the best for family use or market.



POCOMOKE

(Description on page 12)



The Senator Dunlap or Bederwood are good fertilizers for this variety, planted every third or fourth row.

Barton's Eclipse

(Imp.) This variety stands among the first in the field and also on the stand. It has stood the test for a number of years and still holds its own with many of the later varieties now being boomed. It is a strong grower, handsome foliage, free from disease. Fruit of good form and color, large and as productive as Bubach. It was originated several years ago by T. B. Barton, of Kentucky, and we can truly say he did the world a favor in producing so valuable a berry. The Enhance or Dunlap are best fertilizers for this variety.

Brandywine

(Per.) So well and favorably known that it scarcely needs a description. We have fruited it for eighteen years and are fully satisfied with it as the best in its class. It is one of the strongest growers, with healthy foliage, fruit large and perfect in form, ripening evenly, a dark rich color, with large green calyx. Continues a long time in fruit and considered by many to excel for canning purposes, as it does for shipping. Rich in pollen and a good fertilizer for medium late imperfect flowering varieties. Season medium late. If you have never tried this grand, good old variety, then by all means do so this season.

Bubach

(Imp.) It is a well tried variety and a general favorite. We have raised it for a number of years, and it never has failed to do its share in giving us a bountiful supply of large, handsome berries. The foliage is healthy and a good grower, yielding plants enough for a profitable row. They are always in good demand, which goes to show they are appreciated by fruit growers generally. Here is another good old variety which has successfully stood the test of years, and stands today as one of the very best for nearby market or home use. The Brandywine, Pocomoke or the Uncle Jim will give good results as fertilizers.

Clyde

(Per.) A strong growing, healthy plant with light green foliage. Everywhere tested it proves to be exceedingly productive of large, globular, perfectly formed, light scarlet berries of fine quality. Always inclined to overbear; some plants have more fruit stalks than leaf stalks. A light application of nitrate of soda in early spring, before fruiting, or a top dressing of stable manure in winter, will stimulate greater foliage growth, and so help the fruiting of this remarkable variety. There are but few strawberries that succeed as well over as wide a range of country as Clyde; no family collection can be complete without it, while as a market money maker it's "way up yonder," except where only dark colored berries are wanted.

Crescent

(Imp.) This is an old and reliable sort, often called the "lazy man's favorite," owing to its ability to take care of itself, and yet it is a variety not to be despised, as it always responds to fair treatment and can be relied on for a crop when many other kinds fail. It is especially adapted to sandy soil, as it is a great plant producer and on rich loam makes an over-crowded matted row. On such soils plants might be set farther apart in the rows. We would advise as a fertilizer for this variety the Dunlap, Lovett's Early, or Splendid.

Enormous

(Imp.) Plants above the medium in size, healthy, vigorous and very productive. Makes plants just about right for a good fruiting without crowding. Fruit large to very large, roundish, conical and of a beautiful bright glossy red in color. Firm and



Baldwin's Pride of Michigan

(Description on page 14)



of high quality. Commences to ripen a little earlier than Bubach and is of long season. Does best on a moist, rich clay loam, but will prove very satisfactory on sand if soil is rich. One of the good late ones and will prove very satisfactory when fertilized with Brandywine or Uncle Jim.

Gandy (Per.) A well known and popular variety which seems to do well under all conditions unless it be on light sand. It is of very high quality, good color, and a standard for firmness, qualities which make it desirable for either a home or market variety. It holds its size well from first to last and although not as productive as some it is a profitable sort, coming in after the glut and prolongs the season. Does best on strong, moist, loamy soil.

Gersunda (Imp.) This berry was originated here at Bridgman some nine years ago and has been grown for market purposes by many of the fruit growers here as the best late variety. Fruit of medium size. Roundish-conic and regular. Color bright red. Flesh light red. Firm and juicy. Quality good but rather tart. Commences to ripen a few days ahead of Gandy and is of long season. Fully three times as productive as Gandy. A good plant maker of healthy, strong, vigorous plants, and for best results should be set in rows four feet apart by two feet and a half in the row. We have found the Stevens Late to be the best fertilizer for this variety. This certainly makes a good pair of late ones that any fruit grower would be proud of. The Experimental Station's report from Lansing, Mich., in 1906, Bulletin No. 35, states that the Gersunda and Bederwood in the old plantations produced more fruit than any of the other varieties in either the old or new plantations of that year. And in another place of same bulletin speaks of the Gersunda as a very productive late variety, firm and of good color.

Glen Mary (Per.) Vigorous, enormously productive of large to very large, bright, deep red berries. Yellow seeds on surface; flesh very firm, light red clear to the center; sweet, rich and high flavored. A decidedly good berry in point of plant, yield, great size, bright color, firmness and good quality. Some of the largest are at times cox-combed, and others are somewhat irregular in shape; yet if all these be rejected for market the yield of perfect berries would be enormous. It may not do to depend on Glen Mary on very light, dry, sandy soil, but on all others it's a grand berry, either for home or for market. Those who have tested it longest plant it most. One of the very best, sure.

Greenville (Imp.) This is one of the old standards and considered by many growers as one of the most profitable mid-season varieties, somewhat resembles the Haverland both in fruit and plant growth. Berries are not so long in shape as Haverland, but are much darker in color. Dunlap or Pocomoke are good fertilizers for this variety.

Haverland (Imp.) A large, vigorous, healthy, open growing plant with long leaf stalks and fruit stems. A wonderful good plant maker and one of the most productive varieties in our list. Fruit medium to large in size, of a bright, glossy light red color, long, conical and very regular and uniform in size and shape; medium early, firm, and has that wild subacid flavor which makes it one of the most popular berries for table use. Does remarkably well on a medium to light sandy



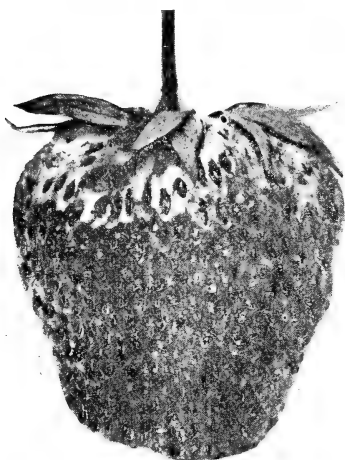
Stevens Late Champion

(Description on page 14)

soil and probably will stand a harder frost at blossoming time with less damage than any other variety. This great advantage of itself (many seasons) would mean a difference between a good crop and only a few light pickings, or none at all. In nearly all sections of the United States the Haverland is the old reliable, the one to be depended on for a good full crop every year, and good prices. For best results this variety should be mulched with straw in order to hold its immense load of fruit up from the dirt. You will make no mistake in planting heavy to this grand old reliable variety. Does best when fertilized with the Senator Dunlap.

Norwood

(Per.) This berry was originated by N. B. White of Massachusetts, and introduced by L. J. Farmer of New York in 1907, and is claimed to be the largest strawberry in existence.



Mr. White states that four of the largest specimens would fill a quart box, while Mr. Farmer says six to seven. We fruited a short row of the Norwood last season in our trial bed. And while we did not succeed in growing any berries anywhere near as large as those mentioned above, we did get a nice lot of large berries of good quality and color. They proved to be productive and firm for such a large berry. The plant is strong and healthy, 'making a liberal number of strong runners, but not excessive. Inclined to be open growing in habit. Stools and crowns up well, which shows that it is certainly productive and well adapted for the hedge row system or hill culture. We consider the Norwood worthy of further trial, and while our supply of plants is quite limited, we have placed the price very low, so all can try this new variety

Lovett

(Per.) This has been before the public long enough to be thoroughly tested both North and South, East and West, and is one of the few that has been universally adopted. It is not only a first class all around berry, but one of the best to do duty as a pollinizer. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, clean foliage, fruit medium in size, high, rich color, firm and productive. It is commonly paired with the Warfield and others of its season as a pollinizer. It is very reliable and will succeed in almost all soils and conditions.

Pocomoke

(Per.) A seedling of the old Wilson, which it resembles in color, shape, firmness and productiveness, but of better quality and much larger in size. One of the best varieties not only for its enormous productiveness, but on account of its beauty, adaptability to all soils, its foliage enduring the dry, hot weather (which quality is rare with some varieties; its large size, its deep red color, its firmness, its high flavor, makes it one of the best for general planting. The plant is a strong, robust grower, with deep roots and lots of them, perfect blossoms, and an enormous yielder of large red berries. It ripens evenly, and is one of the best shippers yet introduced. It's season is medium early and is very highly spoken of by growers all over the country, and we highly recommend it to all customers as one of the best all around varieties for the main crop.



SAMPLE

(Description on page 16)

Pride of Michigan

(Per.) Baldwin's. Plants medium in size. Perfectly healthy. Shows great vitality and drouth resisting qualities, a good plant maker, and has good strong fruit stems, holding fruit well up from the ground. Fruit medium to large, of a dark, glossy red color. Roundish, conical and regular in form, and of good quality, reasonably firm and productive. Time of ripening medium early. This is a new variety just recently introduced by Mr. Baldwin, and we consider it worthy of trial.

Pride of Michigan

(Per.) Kellogg's. Plants large, with an abundance of foliage. Inclined to be open growing in habit, which admits of plenty of sun and air to perfectly ripen up the fruit. Plants are extra heavy and long rooted, which makes them capable of withstanding a long and severe drouth, a point worthy of your consideration. Makes just about the right amount of plants for a good fruiting row. Fruit large to very large. Scarlet in color, with bright red cheeks, making it one of the handsomest berries on the market. Very firm and productive for such a large berry. Quality good. Time of ripening medium late. Does best on a rich, moist, loamy soil. If an extra large fancy berry is wanted either for home use or market, try this one. It's a winner.

Senator Dunlap

(Per.) Plants medium in size, perfectly healthy, and very prolific. Long rooted and comes as near being drouth proof as any variety in our list. Makes plants freely and will do best if restricted to the hedge or half matted row. Fruit large, smooth, regular, and very attractive in form. Very firm, and of a beautiful deep red color, extending well to center of berry. Of excellent quality. It commences to ripen medium early and is of long season. Crates up well with the Warfield, and in fact is one of the best (if not the best) fertilizer for the Warfield and Haverland. It does well everywhere and is especially good for beginners and lazy fruit growers, as they can not fail with it on any soil or by any mode of culture. We have tested this berry for years and do not hesitate to recommend it as one of the very best medium early varieties. It stands today the leading market berry among all the fruit growers here in Michigan. Large strawberry growers in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are planting heavy to Dunlap, often planting ten to twenty acres solid to this variety, which goes to show the confidence this berry has created since its introduction some eleven or twelve years ago. And our advice would be, plant the Dunlap. It will not disappoint you.

Stevens Late Champion

(Per.) In plant growth this variety resembles the Gandy, except that it has a heavier and shorter fruit stem and is a much better plant maker. Healthy, vigorous and long rooted, nearly an ideal plant, and three times as productive as Gandy. Fruit large. Dark red in color. Uniform in shape and size. Very high in quality, and exceedingly firm. This variety with us has proven to be fully as late in ripening as Gandy, and will prove a money maker for those who want a late berry. There is nothiig better.

Uncle Jim

(Per.) Introduced by Messrs. Flansburg and Pierson, of Michigan, in 1902. Plants large, vigorous and healthy, long rooted and a good plant maker. Does best under the hedge row system. Very productive of large, fine, firm berries of good color and shape. Mid season to late. Here is another extra choice large medium late variety. One that will prove satisfactory in nearly every Northern state, and on most every kind of soil except light sand. We have fruited this variety for the past six years with satisfactory results every time.



Kellogg's Pride of Michigan

(Description on page 14)



Sample

(Imp.) Originated in Massachusetts about fourteen years ago. Plants large, vigorous, perfectly healthy. A stocky, robust grower. A good plant maker and is **very productive of large, roundish**, conical, bright glossy red berries, color extending clear to the center. Colors all over at once. Firm and of good quality. Ripens medium late and is of **very long season**. A splendid variety for canning or home use, as well as one of the **very best late sorts for market**. This is a variety we can depend on every season for large, late berries, and lots of them. For a number of years we have used Aroma or Brandywine to fertilize the Sample.

Splendid

(Per.) Yes, yes; it is splendid; with very satisfactory results. Plant of luxuriant growth and Crescent type, but more stocky, with fewer runners; bloom perfect. **Tremendously productive**, of medium to large smooth, bright scarlet berries that are firm and good. All who fruit it call it "**Splendid**." If there is a better and more reliable berry for rough and ready culture, on about every variety of soil, we would like to know it. Not a monstrous big family berry, but one that will "shell out" the bushels of fine shipping stock. It is the deepest rooting variety on our place, and is as hardy and healthy as any in cultivation. Besides being a very vigorous grower and having a perfect blossom, it is exceedingly productive. No one need hesitate about planting it largely for either a near or distant market. It has been well tested and seems to succeed everywhere. A sure cropper for everybody; you make no mistake in planting it largely. It is rich in pollen and medium early; a good fertilizer for Haverland, Warfield and other medium early pistillate varieties.

Warfield

(Per.) This is an old standard and profitable sort for market and there is always a great demand for plants. It succeeds almost everywhere. As it is a good runner it rarely fails making a good row. Berries are medium size and very firm, color dark red. Many raise it almost exclusively with only some pollenizing sort with it. **Gives the best of satisfaction everywhere**. There is no question but what the Senator Dunlap is the best fertilizer for the Warfield, as they blossom and ripen at about the same time, and pack up nicely together in the same crate thus avoiding the extra labor and care of keeping them separate at picking time.

Wm. Belt

(Per.) Originated in southern Ohio. Among the large size berries none are more uniform in shape and size than this variety, except the first berries to ripen, which are usually cox-combed. It is also very firm and most excellent quality; color a beautiful, glossy crimson. The fruit always brings the highest price in the market. The plant is a good, thrifty grower with strong roots and makes just enough plants for a good matted row without crowding. It is better in quality, larger in size, and is also more productive and a better grower than Bubach. It pays to put this variety on good soil and give good culture.

Red Raspberries

Lands suitable to best raspberry production are not quite so abundant everywhere as are strawberry lands; however, in the northern section of our great Union—and it is here that raspberries thrive best—there is usually an abundance of good raspberry land all about the farm.

During the past six or seven years red raspberries have sold for very high prices in all markets, and we believe they will continue to bring high prices for a number of years to come. Now is the time to plant them. There has been a light demand for plants until the last four seasons, when the demand was much greater than the supply. Wide awake and up-to-date fruit growers are just commencing to wake up to the fact that there is big money in red raspberries, and by the way the orders came in last season it shows they are going to try and turn some of this money coming their way.



The Miller, E. King, and Cuthbert are three of the best for general market purposes, while same can be said of the Cumberland, Kansas and Gregg black caps. Very early orders will be necessary and appreciated.

The usual distance for planting Red Raspberries, if kept in hills as they should be, is three feet apart in the row, with rows five feet apart, requiring 2,904 plants per acre.

Miller Red

This red raspberry originated in Sussex county, Delaware, and is very popular with fruit growers in that section, who have preferred to market the fruit rather than sell the plants. Berry nearly as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season. It is round, bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small; does not crumble, making it the firmest and best shipping berry in existence; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely its own. To sum up, it possesses the following points of superiority as compared with other varieties: 1st—Ripens with the very earliest. 2d—Productiveness equal to any. 3d—Has no equal as a shipper. 4th—Perfectly hardy. 5th—Quality and size unsurpassed. 6th—Attractive color. A leader with us last season as well as all other fruit growers in this section.



Cuthbert or Queen of the Market

Introduced by J. T. Lovett,
of New Jersey, in 1878, and

still holds its own as the very best late red raspberry against all comers. Just think of it, 31 years in the race and still a winner. It does well in all parts of the country and on nearly all kinds of soil. It is a remarkably strong, hardy variety. Stands the northern winds and the southern suns equal to any. Berry very large, sometimes measuring two and a half inches around; conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped a long distance by rail in good condition. Flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. Considered by many the leading market variety for main crop and there is no doubt but it is the best of all the red raspberries for family or table use.

Thompson's Early

One of the best early varieties. Plant a good grower and hardy. Commences to ripen before strawberries are gone. A very profitable early variety to grow for market. Claimed by the originator, M. T. Thompson, to be one of the very best early varieties. This is the earliest berry grown here in the great fruit belt of Michigan.

Early King

A good, clean, thrifty grower and apparently free from every known disease which the Red Raspberry family are heir to. Fruit is large, exceedingly firm, and of the brightest crimson color, which it holds until placed on the most distant market. Fair quality and very productive. It is also as hardy as any of the old standards. This new raspberry is worthy of trial by every lover of this fruit. Our supply of plants this year is again limited, and you will have to come early if you want some of them.

The Haymaker

The Haymaker is a purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shaffer, and much larger and firmer than either of those varieties, never crumbles, and stands up well for shipping. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market. The originator has found it the most profitable berry ever raised for market, and has never yet been able to supply the local demand. So much of a favorite has the Haymaker become that local growers have said that it ruined the sale of other varieties. Very popular as a canning berry.

Above is part of the introducer's description.

As we have calls for plants of this variety each season we list them this spring for the first time in only a limited way as we shall have only about 4,000 plants to offer.



The Eaton Raspberry

The Eaton Red Raspberry is a chance seedling, found growing in the orchard of a Mr. Eaton, of Indiana, and grown and propagated by him, until locally famous, it attracted the attention of Mr. Garretson, of Pendleton, Ind., a member of the State Horticultural Society, and a prominent horticulturist, who secured plants of Mr. Eaton with the right of propagation and introduction.

In the spring of 1902 Mr. Garretson sent us plants for trial, desiring us to introduce it, if after thorough trial we were well satisfied it was a superior variety, which we did in 1905.

In the meantime Mr. Garretson had been growing the Eaton for market, in competition with other varieties, selling the fruit at advanced prices, and had received a large bronze medal for an exhibit at the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo, also a silver medal at the St. Louis World's Fair.

This was pretty strong proof of its carrying qualities, and it is rightly claimed to be the best shipping red raspberry in existence. Not only the firmest, but the largest, the most beautiful and of the highest quality. For canning it is unexcelled, possessing the most exquisite flavor possible to imagine.

The bush is not a rampant grower, but about like Loudon, though many branched with lots of fruiting surface, and will out-yield that variety two to one, or any other sort we know. We believe it is the hardiest, coming through our most severe winters and fruiting to the tips of every lateral, a sight to see. Its season of fruiting is the same as other sorts, but a distinct feature of Eaton is that the new canes in the hill fruit the first season and continue to bear fine fruit long after other red raspberries are done, making a long season.

The Eaton makes few sucker plants compared with other varieties, which is a benefit to the fruit grower, the greater energy going to produce the heavy yield of fruit.

At first we tried to pick them before fully ripe, they were so large and fine, but they pulled off hard and crumbled more or less. When ripe to pick, they come off easily and whole, the boxes filling much more rapidly than with other sorts, while the berries do not drop to the ground with every touch as do the softer kinds.

(The above is the introducer's description.)

For the past two seasons we have found the Eaton to compare very favorably with the above description. It will pay you to include 500 or more in your order this spring.

Black Cap Raspberries

These are all propagated from the tip.

The cap varieties for field culture should be placed in rows seven feet apart with the plant three feet and six inches in the rows, requiring 1,725 plants per acre. In garden culture, plant four feet apart each way, requiring 2,722 plants per acre.



Generally speaking, black caps require a little heavier and a richer soil than the red raspberry. Plants are seldom sufficiently well rooted and matured so they can be shipped and planted in the fall with safety. And we advise all our customers, in the Northern states especially, to wait until spring before planting the black raspberry or strawberry, as then the plants are all well matured and dormant and will grow, giving satisfactory results.

Kansas

The one best black cap of mid-season. Next to Cumberland it is the heaviest grower and cropper of all; branches very freely; is hardy, productive of very large, glossy, jet black berries. Will give satisfaction everywhere.

Conrath

The best early black cap, possessing earliness, vigor, hardiness, large size, productiveness; surpassing by far Souhegan, Palmer, or any of the other early black varieties. It resembles Gregg in many ways, but the berries are jet black and free from the woolly appearance of that berry, equal it in size and firmness and excel it in sweetness, and may be gathered without crushing or breaking. The canes are of ironclad hardiness, very prolific, and make a good hardy growth.



Gregg

This is the extra big late blue-black fellow. Heavy growing canes that branch out sparingly; not quite hardy, productive of very large, firm black berries, covered with a deep bloom. Not so attractive as the jet black varieties, but size, late ripening and good quality make it a favorite.

Cumberland

This new black cap is a wonder in size and vigor in plant growth and is as hardy as any known variety. It has no disease of either cane or foliage, grows luxuriantly wherever planted, and is tremendously productive of extra large, coal black berries, not approached in size or beauty by any other known variety. Kansas and Gregg, remarkable for size as they are, are simply "not in it" with Cumberland, except that their season of ripening gives each a distinct place. Largest specimens of Cumberland elongated like a blackberry and the great, rollicking fellows seen in baskets or crates a little way off would easily be mistaken for blackberries. Cumberland's season for ripening just follows Kansas and its fruit has about the same texture and high quality as that superb variety. Every family should have from a dozen to a hundred Cumberland bushes, while money seeking market planters cannot possibly have too large a patch of this great money maker. Prices of plants are very low for such a grand new berry, and all can afford to pay the difference in price as there is no question but what the Cumberland is the best all around black cap ever introduced.

Blackberries

Culture.—The culture of these is about the same as the raspberry, but if the soil is not very rich, plants may be set 5 by 2 feet in the row; on rich soil 6½ by 3 feet. They should be topped about 2¼ feet from the ground for laterals. Do not let more than three canes grow to the hill. The last two seasons have proved to us that there is as much profit in blackberry culture as in any other branch of fruit growing. The culture of blackberries is not so general as the profits would justify, the demand being always good in the larger cities. Blackberry roots run down deep after moisture, hence they will prove satisfactory on a dry sandy soil or high rolling land.

Eldorado

This is undoubtedly one of our finest blackberries. Its large size and delicious quality put it far in advance of the standard varieties. It is the hardiest blackberry in cultivation; have never known it to winter-kill, and it will stand the climate of Minnesota uninjured. It is very productive, and has not failed to ripen a crop since its introduction, so we have confidence in recommending it as far superior to anything we know on the market. We are confirmed in this by endorsements of nearly all the agricultural experiment stations and the U. S. Department, Washington, D. C., which has tested the variety and reported as

follows: "Sweet, rich and extra good. It is certainly far superior to the Snyder, and we have never tested anything to equal it." It has been cultivated 20 years, and, under careful tests at different experiment stations for years, has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep for four or five days after picking with quality unimpaired. We have the largest and best lot of Eldorado plants this season which we have ever grown, but the demand for them seems to be increasing each year, so get your orders in very early, before April 1st, if possible.



Early Harvest

The earliest blackberry of them all. Commences to ripen here last of June before strawberries are all gone. Usually ripens the bulk of its crop before other varieties come in, hence it is profitable to grow for market. It is a compact, stocky grower. Fruit medium size and firm, of good quality; an enormous bearer. Grown extensively in Michigan and is meeting with great favor. It is not hardy and needs protection in the North. Canes not apt to break in laying them down as does the Lawton and Kittatiny.

Wilson's Early

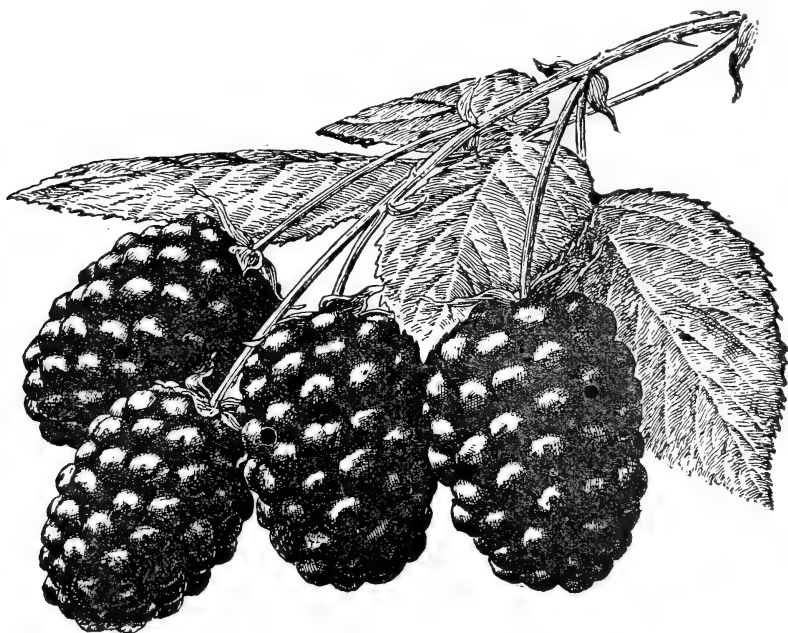
One of the largest and most productive of early sorts. It is grown here largely for market on account of its large size, it pays better than any other variety. It always sells at a premium over other blackberries in Chicago market and is daily quoted higher. The berry is large, jet black, and holds its color, never turning red. It is not hardy and here in the North needs winter protection to insure a crop. That is why it is not more generally grown. By taking pains to lay it down as is done here, it can be grown anywhere in the North. In the South it will need no protection.

Lucretia Dewberry

Plant in rows five feet apart with plants three feet distant in the row.

NEW WAY OF GROWING DEWBERRIES WITHOUT STAKES.

It has always been supposed that extensive stakes were a necessity in growing a crop of dewberries. Experiments prove that as good or better dewberries may be grown by allowing the vines to grow in the natural way along the row, removing all new wood until after blooming time and then only allowing enough new vines to grow to provide for the next year's crop and at the same time shade the ripening fruit. Too much of the strength of the dewberry goes to the growth of new vine which, if unchecked, cover the fruiting vines so completely as to smother the crop. This is the reason for stakes, an expensive plan to get the bearing wood up above the mass of growing new vines. It is much better to control this new growth by



regular pruning weekly during the early summer. Thus we turn this new growth into fruit and a few strong vines and grow our crop in its natural position, down among the dewy leaves unexposed to the strong rays of the summer sun.

Lucretia dewberries grown this way are the easiest of all the blackberries to grow; earliest to ripen. Less liable to winter-kill, larger and better than any other berry, of unequalled excellence, sweet and luscious throughout, of a very bright glossy black in color, and a berry you can depend on for fancy prices in any market.

In the North the Dewberry should be mulched for winter protection with wild hay, corn fodder, or other coarse stuff. This variety does well on a light sandy soil and is a money maker.



GRAPE VINES

The grape is a very satisfactory fruit to raise, as it can be put to so many different uses. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or to cover a large building, and under all conditions will yield its delicious fruit. No fruit will give better returns for close attention and kind care, and good returns can be had from soils that are unfit for any other crop. The side of a hill freely exposed to the sun and air is an ideal place for grape culture, whether the soil be sandy, clay or loamy.

The increased and still increasing demand for grape juice in our hospitals, etc., etc., for a beverage has made the call for grape vines **very heavy** for the past two or three years. **There is big money in growing grapes** and many people are beginning to realize the fact. **The market cannot be overstocked with this fruit.**

They can quickly be made into juice for which there is a demand that always exceeds the supply and is something that will keep for years and years. **Get a grape vineyard started this year, sure.**

Grape vines will grow and do well on light sand or clay where it is hard to raise a crop of grain or other fruit.

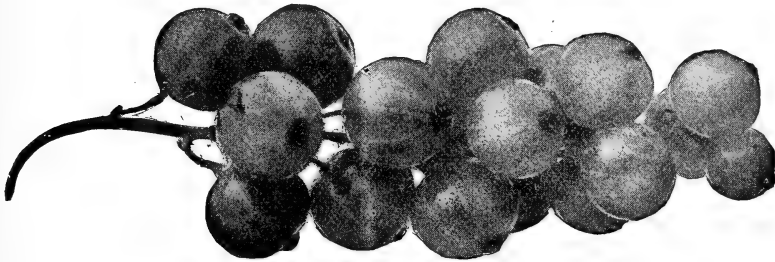
CONCORD.—(Black).—Early; decidedly the most popular grape in America and deservedly so. Bunch large shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation the most reliable and profitable variety grown. Truly a standard for productiveness and hardiness all over the United States, and we advise you to plant the Concord for main crop. It is the best.

MOORE'S EARLY.—(Black).—Bunch large, berry round, color black, with a heavy bloom; quality better than the Concord. Moore's Early has been exposed to a temperature of more than 20 degrees below zero without injury, and it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States. If you want an **extra good early grape** try this one. It will fill the bill. Ripens about 20 days before the Concord and commands a higher price on the market than any other grape of its season.

NIAGARA.—This is the leading white grape throughout the country. Fruit is large and of fine quality. If you want a white grape we know of no other that equals Niagara. Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black; most profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin but tough. Every one should have a few white grapes and the Niagara is the very best of all the white varieties.

Perfection Currant

We wish to call your attention to the new currant, "Perfection." It was originated by C. G. Hooker, of New York state, by crossing the Fays Prolific with the White Grape currant. It has the large size of the Fay with the extra good quality and great productiveness of the White Grape. The color is a beautiful bright red, and is less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. Perfectly healthy, and a vigorous grower, and in fact the best currant for home use or market purposes under cultivation today. In July, 1901, it was awarded the \$50 Barry gold medal by the Western New York Horticultural Society, after a trial of three years. It also received the highest award given any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition, and it also received the only gold medal awarded to any cur-



NATURAL SIZE.

rant at the St. Louis Exposition. It has also received a great many testimonials from the highest sources in this country. We show a natural size cluster of this fruit taken from a photograph made at the New York Experiment Station. While the price may seem high, take our word for it that it is actually worth the price and that you will never be sorry if you include the "Perfection" in your orders this spring.

We have tested this grand new variety for three seasons, and the more we see of it the better we like it, and it fully comes up to all that is said of it. Our Perfection sold on Chicago market last season for \$4 per bushel, while other varieties of red currants sold for only \$3. This, then, is another proof that the Perfection is in a class by itself, and a money maker for those who plant it.



RETAIL PRICES

50 of a kind at 100 Rates, 300 of a kind at 1,000 Rates.

STRAWBERRIES.			Uncle Jim or Dornan		
	100	1,000	(Per.)		
August Luther (Per.)	\$0.50	\$2.75	Warfield (Imp.)	.50	2.50
Aroma (Per.)	.50	3.50	Wm. Belt (Per.)	.50	3.50
Bederwood (Per.)	.50	2.50	RED RASPBERRIES.		
Bisel (Imp.)	.50	3.50		100	1,000
Barton's Eclipse (Imp.)	.50	3.50	Cuthbert	\$0.75	\$6.00
Brandywine (Per.)	.50	3.50	Miller's Red	.75	6.00
Bubach (Imp.)	.50	3.50	Thompson's Early	.75	5.00
Clyde (Per.)	.50	3.50	Early King	1.50	10.00
Crescent (Imp.)	.50	2.50	Eaton, extra good	2.50	20.00
Enormous (Imp.)	.50	3.50	PURPLE CAPS.		
Enhance (Per.)	.50	3.00		100	300
Gersunda (Imp.)	.50	3.50	Haymaker	\$2.00	\$5.00
Greenville (Imp.)	.50	3.00	BLACK RASPBERRIES.		
Gandy (Per.)	.50	3.50		100	1,000
Glen Mary (Per.)	.50	3.50	Cumberland	\$1.00	\$10.00
Haverland (Imp.)	.50	3.00	Conrath	1.00	8.00
Lovetts Early (Per.)	.50	2.50	Kansas	1.00	7.00
Norwood (Per.)	\$6.00		Gregg	1.00	7.00
Per Doz.	\$1.00		BLACKBERRIES.		
Pocomoke (Per.)	\$0.50	\$3.50		100	1,000
Pride of Michigan (Per.)			Early Harvest	\$1.00	\$9.00
(Baldwin's)	.75	4.50	Wilson's Early	1.00	7.00
Pride of Michigan (Per.)			Lucretia Dewberry	1.00	9.00
(Kellogg's)	.75	4.50	Eldorado	1.75	15.00
Senator Dunlap	.50	2.50	PERFECTION CURRANT.		
Stevens Late (Per.)	.50	3.25	Largest in size. Highest quality.		
Sample (Imp.)	.50	3.00	Very productive. Best of all red		
Splendid (Per.)	.50	2.75	currants. No. 1 two-year-old		
Tennessee Prolific			plants.		
(Per.)	.50	3.50	Each, 25c; ½ doz., \$1.00; doz.,		
			\$1.75; 100, \$11.00.		

GRAPES

Strictly First-Class in Every Way

	No. 1 One Year Old		No. 1 Two Years Old		
	Doz.	100 1,000	Doz.	100 1,000	
Concord	\$0.65	\$2.50 \$20.00	\$0.85	\$4.00	\$35.00
Moore's Early	.75	3.50 30.00	.85	5.00	45.00
Niagara	.75	3.50 30.00	.85	5.00	45.00

[illegible]



Table of Express Rates

The following table showing express rates per 100 lbs. on strawberry plants from Bridgman to points named will give you a fair idea as to what the express charges will be on your order. Of course there is a big difference in the size of the Plants; some varieties run very large, while others run small and medium. Four thousand five hundred medium size plants crated will average about 100 lbs.

Express rates on strawberry plants, per 100 lbs. to the following points:

Charlevoix.....	1 25
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	60
Detroit, Mich.....	1 00
Lansing, Mich.....	1 00
Rochester, N. Y.....	1 35
Albany, N. Y.....	2 15
New York City.....	1 90
Pittsburg, Pa.....	1 75
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1 75
Wheeling, W. Va.....	1 50
Still Pond, Md.....	2 50
Annapolis, Md.....	1 75
Sandusky, O.....	1 25
Columbus, O.....	1 50
Cleveland, O.....	1 40
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1 00
New Albany, Ind.....	1 20
Columbus Ky.....	2 50
Lexington, Ky.....	1 80
Humboldt, Tenn.....	2 40
Jackson, Miss.....	3 50
Centralia, Ill.....	1 65
Alton, Ill.....	1 40

Anna, Ill.....	1 50
Farina, Ill.....	1 45
St. Louis, Mo.....	1 50
Jefferson City, Mo.....	1 90
Little Rock, Ark.....	3 40
Davenport, Ia.....	1 20
Cedar Rapids, Ia.....	1 50
Creston, Ia.....	2 15
Des Moines, Ia.....	1 75
Beloit, Wis.....	1 00
Sparta, Wis.....	1 50
Milwaukee Wis.....	80
Appleton, Wis.....	1 40
St. Paul, Minn.....	1 90
Yankton, S. D.....	2 25
Lincoln, Neb.....	2 50
Topeka, Kans.....	2 50
Austin, Tex.....	3 75
Loveland, Colo.....	5 10
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	7 25
San Francisco, Cal.....	10 25
Kansas City, Mo.....	1 90



One Paragraph Worth \$5.00



That's what a subscriber said about an article in a recent issue of

The Fruit Belt

It meant many times more than that to him in his business.

If you grow fruit you cannot afford to be without the helpful, practical information that comes with every issue of

The Fruit Belt

Just to show you how great a help it will be to you in growing fruit, we will send a trial subscription, 1 year, 25 Cents if you mention this book. Regular price, 50c.

We make this special offer that you may judge our paper for yourself. Send coin or stamps.

The Fruit Belt

Subscription Department.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



ELDORADO